SPIRITUALISM.

What are the Practical Reasons Why an Intelligent Investigator Should Become a spiritualist?

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Ballou, Dolivered at Washington Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden Streets, Last Evening-

PERCIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVEN-

ING TELEGRAPH ! Upon commencing his lecture Dr. Ballon said: - Friends, the theme announced for this evening's discourse is constituted in these words:-What are the practical reasons why an intelligent are exhorted by the Apostle Paul, in his First Epistle to the Thessalonians, to "prove all things and hole hast that which is good." In addressing you on this subject I shall do best, probably, to speak from my own stand-point, and somewhat in accordance with my own experience and observations in relation to the general subject. What is a spiritualist -- a spiritualist of our day? He is one who is convinced, and firmly believes. that departed human spirits (requently communicate with and mannest themselves in this state of flesh and blood. Whoever is convinced of this-whoever is satisfied in his own mind that this is true in our own time, is a spiritualist in the sense of this theme. He may believe more or less in regard to the philosophies and to the various speculations in which spiritualists indulge; may stand in different positions with regard to the claims of every other subject and question, but if he is firmly convinced that departed spirits do sometimes and irequently in our day conmunicate with and manifest themselves to mankind in the flesh, he is entitled to be called a spiritualist. What do I mean by an int Ligent investigator? An investigator is one who examines into and searches out the evidences and reasons for any proposition which is submitted to him. An intelligent investigator is of course one who is competent to enter upon this searching examination understandingly

Some are fixed religionists, who wish to know nothing more concerning this subject than they suppose they have had revealed to them in the Bible and other sacred books. They look upon spiritual manifestations, if they are really to be egarded as such, as special interpositions of Providence, and have made up their minds that no such interpositions take place in our day. They look upon it as a kind of sacrilege to inquire whether a is true that departed spirits manifest themselves to men in the flesh now. We have thoroughly learned men who are Sadducees, well-instructed and educated men and women, who seem to scorn and condemn it.

Some sneer at ghosts. Some sneer at the sub ject as if it was beneath their respect, only deserving of their contempt. All such persons as these are unfit to be investigators, because they set out despising the whole thing, and what is worse they have desp sed it on the very ground that they are educated and well-in-tructed peoole, and that it is only for fools and crazy men to look into this matter. Then you have a great multitude of downright skeptics who are just as certain that there is nothing out of tesh and blood that has any intelligence, as they are that they take a drink.

Then we have large multitudes of people that have followed to the grave the hearse that bore away these friends, and in many instances they spurn the idea that they exist hereafter. They tbrow it aside as a matter of no importance. Some of them distinctly say that they do not wish any further acquaintance with their departed friends. They hope it is well with them, but they don't care to have any further knowledge of them; and they look upon us who are interested in such things as crazy-headed men

Then there are those who have parted with very near and dear friends, who would give the solid globe if they had an assurance of their future existence. There are those who ask themselves, whence came I and whither do I go? What will be my state when the coffin encloses my remains and the grave receives my body? They grasp at everything that promises them this assurance. Now I belong to that class of persons. Do you belong to the

i do not call a man or woman an intelligent investigator who is prejudiced, hard-headed, and disposed to battle with evidence at every step. It may be asked what the speaker wishes to set forth as proper evidence in this cause. I should say that there ought to be evidence in believing by the senses. I would take the testi-mony of a sufficient number of credible witne-ses, that is, men or women who have seen, or heard, or felt, or known, and whose testimony agrees in facts.

Then I would say there is that which may be called circumstantial evidence; that applies to my own case. You will observe I am speaking trom my own standpoint, just as if I had gone through this myestigation. I felt bound to make myself assured that a spirit manifestation, of whatever kind, purported to be such, was not a trick of legerdemain nor slight-fo-hand; but that it was a reality. For instance, if I heard rappings, I had to satisfy myself that those rapping were not made by machinery contrivance of any kind. If I saw a stand move in that manner (the speaker here pushed the stand backwards and forwards), as I have seen them, I would inquire whether it was moved by wires, whether it was under the control of some ingenious in dividual who was undertaking to play a trick upon me, and assure myself that there was no flesh or muscular power applied to it!

I have five general reasons why an intellint investigator should become a spiritualist. I believe that departed spirits frequently in our day, as well as in the past, manifest them-selves, and communicate with living beings. There are a number of well-authenticated cases

of manifestation of spirits in our day.

When I began to investigate this question, I had the good fortune to have residing in my immediate neighborhood a young lady who was developed as a "medium." I knew the family and the young lady. I had known her from a mere child. She assured me there was no trickery about it, that it was substantially what it purported to be, so far as she was concerned On a certain occasion I was at a neighbor's mine, and close by him there was a circle acciety, and this young lady was the medium.

I went in on an errand, and was about to leave the room when they called on the table for the alphabet, and it was spelled right out. waited a little while to propose something to him (the spirit). This purported to come from a man whose name was Ellis Howard, a man whom I had known, and who had been for several years in the spirit land. They asked if the spirit should select a text for me for the next

Sabbath, I said yes. Then there came a loud knocking and the word the was spelled. Then there was a dead stop. The table was moved around in that manner. (Pushing the table around violently.)
This indicated another spirit, whose name was
Dweney, with whom I had had intercourse. He said it was impossible for him to make those raps, he could move the tables, but could not make the raps. Then said I, "Since you are here—where is my triend, who makes the alphabet?" "Oh!" he replied, "he will be back

in a few moment-," I went into conversation with him then. In little while came the strange signals, which im-mediately began with the alphabet, and spelled out the 12th and 13th yerses of the 2d chap ter of the First Counthians. I asked the spirit he would be in the church, and he replied that he would. The time for the sermon came. We began singing the hymn, when the rapper appeared at the table near me, keeping time to every hymn that was sung, and remaining throughout the entire service.

The speaker then proceeded to narrate his experience with trance mediums at considerable length, relating the following, among other inci-

A few years ago I was in Boston. Before I

number of questions in the names of different spirit friends. We placed them in a rox and prepared ourselves as we understood was re-We wanted everything to be satis-

I had a friend once who was on his death-bed, and we agreed to hold communication. He had taken the trouble, through his love of me, to have a portrait of myself painted. That hing up in his room. We fixed on the name portrait as the word to be given. He died shirtly after, and it so happened that his name was in this time, and I had tried every way to hold communication with him, but without effect, But at last he answered the call. He said he had been trying a long time to communicate but he never succeeded.

I asked him how I could tell he was the one he represented himself to be. He then spelled out the word p-o-r-t-r-a-t. Then he addressed himself through the medium with the greatest satisfaction and joy. He bid me go on, that the angels of God were with me, and hoped I would not be discouraged at anything I met. I had never mentioned the word to anybody. What could I say to that? Was there personally? Was there probable identity there? I have been asked, "Are you sure these things do not all come from the devil?"

It they did come from the devil-if there is any devii to cause them—I am very thankful that he has come out and made himself known. I heard of him long ago. I want to know if he can move others, if he is really extant. I do

not want him to be outside.

My friends, I tell you it is an absurdity to ask such a question as that.

I do not want you to swallow all that I say; ook at the subject, and be convinced. I am telling you what I think an intelligent investi-gator ought to be. What is the use of saying anything more? I could stand here all night and talk to you on this subject. I have gone through all that is necessary. I have said it in a simple, plain way, and I have said it just as I was in my mind. Despite the joers and scotts of a portion of the community, I am not afraid to walk the streets and proclaim that I am a flat

The speaker continued for about an hour and half, effetting the profoundest attention from his auditors. It was evident from their de-meanor that they had the fullest faith in what

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING-SPEECH of Colonel R.S. Matthews.—National Hall was crowded last evening, on the occasion of the delivery of an address by Colonel R. Stockett Matthews, of Baltimore. At the appointed hour John Gotorth, Esq., was called on to take the chair. He thanked the audience for the compliment thus conferred upon him, and took pleasure in introducing a distingui-hed cham-pion of human rights, Colonel R. Stockett Matthews, who was received with great applause.

Before this audience, and in view of the many issues which distract the public mind, Col. Mat thews felt that a braver heart and older hear should occupy the stand on this occasion. He commenced by alluding to the peculiar position of public affairs at the present time. He was opposed to committing the Government to men who had for over five years been the open advo-cates of human slavery. Not only was he op-posed to that party, but he was opposed to every man who did not put himself in opposition to that party.

had never administered the Government aright, and has always sanctioned that which tended to injure its best interests. He was opposed to all such men, because he loved that which had been the admiration and refuge of

The people of his State were not as harmless dove, but when the candidates put up those of his State did not sanction that which was directly right, he would oppose it. If this is a republican form of government, those who live under it can claim that which brings to them the greatest amount of happiness Governments are intended as the dispensers of the greatest blessings to those who live under influence. Governments which do not tenderly put their hands on the heads of those their subjects, and offer to them such protection as they have a right to expect, are not answering the ends for which they are in-

Believing that impartial suffrage is right, therefore, he was in favor of it whenever it could be brought about for the best interests of the governed. The enemies of the Republican party are in favor of restricted suf-frage. It is a mere question of power with them. They wish to lodge the power in the bands of the tew, and thus keep back from the ballot-box those who have as good right to vote as those who oppose impartial suffrage.

It some of those who have opposed this liberty were in the South, they would not refuse to unite hemselves to those who are of the colored race in the holy bonds of matrimony. He would not rust them. (Laughter and applause.) If you take those who have been instrumental n crushing the interests of the colored man,

them under some crowned head of knrope, they would bow down in reverence. and worship their masters. The Democratic

party has risen and sunk.

At the bullets of the South, surrender of General Lee, and at various times during the war has it shown its hideons head. (Laughter and applause.) They showed themselves in the Wigwam in this city. They have appeared, and then all of a sudden have sunk into oblivion, to all human appearance. Their recent meeting at the Wigwam was but a spiritual meeting; they buried themselves in what they call the National Union party. They have run about like ghosts, wrapping themselves up in gauze, such as appears around the chandeliers in your Continental and other hotels. Mr. Doolittle was there too.

He made one very large joke when he asked to be atlowed to read a telegram in the following words:— The Administration candidate has been elected in Colorado." (Great applause.) And the next morning he was obliged to announce a telegram of a different kind. (Renewed laughter.) Again, when it was announced that Massachusetts and South Carolina would walk arm-in-arm into the Wigwam this was

another ghost. (Tremendous applause.)
Who made that Convention? Who gave it all the brains that it had? Andrew Johnson, Doollitle, and men of that kind. They carried the whole Convention through for the sole purpose of defrauding the American people. It was false in appropriating to it the name of the National Union party, when there were but tew who were there who could be

indorsed as national men. There were tew loyal men there as the delegates, but the majority of the men from the North and the South who were the representa-

tives of these sections were disloyal. When the President took upon himself the onth of office in the beastly state he was in, he knew that the local party of the country would not support him, and therefore he got up the Convention which represented his policy,

and was held in this city.

The party which upholds him is the great party of traitors North and South. It may be aid of Mr. Johnson that he made a good tailor. but he has made a very poor President. He (the speaker) only wished Mr. Johnson had continued a tailor. He did not wish thus to speak. Be was one of the electors of his State, and had cast his vote for Mr. Luncoln and Mr. Johnson, but he was now compelled, through the acts Johnson, to speak his mind, as his

record had been one of digrace.

The men who are his friends have taken hold pon the throat of our Government. They have filled our fathers and sons. Shall we, then, take them to our embrace? He (the speaker) was not in favor of such a course as that which the policy of the President had laid out for the

He has refused to hang Jefferson Davis, and would this day let him go. He has asked Mr. Chase to hang him. Who has made Mr. Chase the Jack Ketch of the Government? (Laugh-He has denounced the Congress United States as a Rump Congress, and he has told the people that he did not intend to execute

the laws passed by them.

The speaker then continued at great length, during which he contrasted the advantages of the Government with those of the Old World, and importuned all present to uphold the laws

started for home my wife and myself made up a | and thus continue to preserve to the miselves that which would make them a hapfry and pros nerous people.

> THE GREAT MASS MEETING IN GERMAN THE GREAT MASS Meet and an arrows.—Last evening another large and enthusiastic meeting of the loyal people of Germantown took place ander the suspices of the Union League of the Twenty-second Ward, in front of the Town Hall. Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Charles S. Pan coast, Esq., President of the League, After making a lew remarks, he introduced General Joshua T. Owen, the Union Republican can il date for Recorder of Deeds. He spoke in his usual cloquent manner, and delivered an address which was received with frequent out-

> Mayor McMichael was the next speaker introduced. He said that he had visited the ancient borough of Germantown for the purpose of letting them know that he had returned home, He said that he was not sorry that he was absent from the city when President Johnson visited our city, nor did he think that his constituent If he had been in Philadelphia he should have, owing to the position he occupied, been forced to have acted in opposition to his own convictions. He continued at some length, re-viewing the Presidential trip and the results it

had and was likely to cause. His remarks throughout were interspersed with amusing anecdotes, which created much merriment and good feeling among the audience, Hon. Lewis T. Barker, or Maine, followed Mr. McMichael. His address, like that of the last named speaker, was both amusing and interest ng. He reserred to the glorious victory achieved by the loyal people of the old Pine-tree State in the late election, and was confident that the course that Maine had taken in rebuking Anirew Johnson would be followed by all of the loyal States of the Union. He reviewed the course of Mr. Johnson since he had occupied be Presidential chair, and considered that no bad disgraced the position to which he bad been

elevated by the loval votes of the nation Hen, Caleb N. Taylor, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, was the last peaker. His remarks were chiefly coatned to be Constitutional amendments enacted by Con gress, and the course which that body should continue to pursue towards the disloyal people of the unreconstructed States. He continued it some length, and retired amid great applause, atter which the meeting adjourned.

The torchlight procession which took place furing the evening was a grand affair. The Boys in Blue" turned out in large numbers. They escorted the Republican Invincibles, who arrived about 9 o'clock P. M., through the print cipal streets of the borough. The last name organization was out in large numbers, and the number of dwellings along the route were brilliantly illuminated and most elegantly deco rated with flags. The whole affair was certain! most creditable to the loyal people of German town, and was one that will long be remembered. About 11 o'clock the procession dismissed, and the Invincibles returned to the city, highly pleased with the affair.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT NA TIONAL GUARDS' HALL-SPEECH OF HON. J. R. DOGLITTLE - National Guards' Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening, on the occa sion of an address by Hon J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Mr. Doolittle was escorted from the Continental Hotel to the Hall by a number of Democratic and Conservative Clubs, with torche and music. Upon his entrance into the Hall he was greeted with great cheering. Atter the ap plause had subsided, Joseph R. Flanigen intro need Mr. Doolittle to the audience.

Mr. Dootittle said he was here, a thousand miles from his home, to address the men of Pennsylvania, because he believed that on the men of Pennsylvania rests a greater responsibility than ever rested before. There is now presented to the people of Pennsylvania and the whole country a question the most momentous ever before presented-a question which, like Agron's rod, swallows up all other questions. and in which is involved republican and consti tutional government. That question, stripped of all verbiage, is this—Is Congress above the Constitution, or is the Constitution above Con-

The speaker continued at considerable length. quoting from the Tribune and other Republican papers to establish his proposition, that good faith requires us to keep pledges made during the war, that the Union should not be destroyed. The crowd outside the hall organized a meetug, which was addressed by a number of gen-

A SERIOUS APPAIR IN THE SECOND SHOT-ARREST OF THE PRINCIPAL RIOTERS. A serious disturbance took place last evening about 10 o'clock, at the corner of Moyamensing avenue and Federal street. It appears that the Assessors have been sitting during the pas three nights, for the purpose of adding to the extra assessment lists the names of those per-sons who had failed to be assessed, or had moved into the district during the past few weeks, and that the house was attacked by a gang of men, who tired pistols and used weapon of various kinds to carry out their designs.

The statements of the following officers are given:—Sergeaut Alexander, of the First Dis-trict, stated that when the polls closed for the extra assessments he was standing on the N. F. corner of Moyamensing avenue and Federal street; saw a man run off into the middle of the avenue; he sang out, Come on, you rascals; said he would not miss fire this time; he then fired in the southeast direction; this was the first shot fired; the firing then became general; one crowd then ran into Mr. Falby's house; Lieutenant Fuller and Sergeant Alexander, with another officer, then ran over on Falby's payement.

Lieutenant Fuller then remarked that he was shot. The crowd ran out the back door of Falby's house. Lieutenant Fuller and Ser-geant Alexander entered Falby's house by the front door, and Lieutenant Fuller and other officers went towards the back of the Sergeant Alexander remained in the bar-room. where he kept four men, among whom were Folyard Degan, Washington Hamilton, Manuc Connell, and a Sergeant of Marines. The nen were taken to Southwark Hall.

The officers then returned, and gave the ouse a thorough search, when they found Robert Smith in the second-story front room whom it is alleged Falby was keeping. Thi nan was also arrested and taken to the Hall. Officer Mitchell stated that he saw Degar re a shot, and when he attempted to arres nin, he threw him down and tried to choke him. He then took the prisoner to the South

wark Hall and locked him up.
Sergeant McNamara, of the First District,
stated that after the first two shots were red between the two markets, there was eneral aring from the northwest corner. opeared that the shots were the signal fo e beginning of a night.

Officer Hoover stated that before any shot were fired, three men came from Falby's house they stood at the corner of the street, and said Come on, now; we are ready for you." hen fired. There were several persons injure among whom, as far as could be ascertaine were John Schaffer, shot in the head, will los he left eye; Charles Andersor, shot in righ ye; William Teal, shot in the face, slightly in ired; J. Walson, shot in the foot; Lieutenau offer, shot through the fleshy part of the left All of the injured men were taken off th ground, and their cases attended to by physicians who were summoned to the spot,

The following is the statement of Mr. Falby, the keeper of the house from whence the firing s said to have come:-The extra assessment was held at Charle Peak's house, at the southeast corner of Movi mensing avenue and Federal street. esday Mr. Seimer, Constable of the Ward, got

into some difficulty at Peak's house. On Thursday several persons got into some difficulty, when they came for protection to the house of James Falby, at the northwest corner of these streets. They were protected by this rentleman, when a party of men came to the louse to take the men, who had sought protec

non, out by violence Last evening a number of gentlemen came to Mr. Falby, and told him that he had better close up, as there would be an attack on his house. Mr. Falby repited that he would not close the

house, as there were enough police about to protect it, if they telt so disposed. There were about fifteen persons in his house at the time he polls closed last evening. This was about

There were several shots fired from the direcfrom of the house where the assessment wa-beld. After Mr. Falby heard the shots fire, he eald, "Boys, you had better take cure of courselves." Some of the attacking party said, "Lat's set

ore to the crib."
Mr. Falby then went into the back part of the ouse to protect it from intrusion; while there he heard some persons calling for Fol. Derau, who was said to be in the house. A young man named Robert Smith happened to be there, and wanted to get out; he would not let him, but the police came in and took him out. It is alleged that a policeman fired two shots through the window of Mr. Falby's house, au-

that he passed around the house and said, "Let us so to the back alley, as they are getting out the back way. Let us kill the rascals."

It is alleged that two officers came in and took two men out of the house, and knocked them down and kicked them. The men woo were thus handled were taken to the Second

SCHOOL MATTERS .- The Principal of the Monroe Grammar School (Mr. Philip Cregar took formal have of the pupils at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The exercises were very impressive, the papils evincing tokens of sorrow at parting with their much beloved Principal ir. Cregar addressed the scholars at length During the course of his remarks he said he had been identified with the public schools of Phila-delphia for thirty-one years. He first entered the public schools as an assistant, in Third street, above Brown, under John M. Coleman, who was

Ward Station and locked up.

After being there about two years he, in consection with John H. Brown, established a boarding school in Lancaster county, of the State. About a year afterwards he returned to the city and established a private school. took charge of the "Southeast" Grammar School, in Front street, below Pine, on the 1st of January, 1843, since which time he has been principal of the Northwest Grammar and the Girls' "High School."

He left this school (Monroe) for the purpose of opening a day and boarding school. He left with pleasure, knowing that a large majority of his pupils, who have been thousands in number, were doing well; some of them prominent men in their native State, and others active men in the interior towns of this and in the chief cities o; other States-not a few active business men in the city of New York.

The young men having presented him with a clock, in referring to it he said that it admonished him that his time was passing. More than twoscore years and ten of the threescore years alloted to man had already passed. He also reminded them that their time was passing, He bid them not to suffer it to pass until it was entirely gone, without having improved it. In taking leave of them, using the word fare-well, he hoped that they would fare-well, to-day and every other day of their lives, and also fare

well in the life to come. The scholars presented him with a neat and substantial clock. There is nothing gaidy about it, evidently made to last; valued at \$20. It was presented on behalf of the scholars b Cecil A. Preston, in the tollowing appropriate language:-

Mr. Cregar-Sir:-It is with much regret that we have heard of your determination to retire from the position of Principal of the Monroe Boys' Grammar School. During the time you have held that position you have won the respect and admiration of both teachers and pupils, by your courtecus and centlemanly bearing to all, as well as the efficient manner in which you have disciplined and regulated the school under your charge. We be gleave to offer this trifle as a remembrance of the pleasant times we have passed together, with the hope that may meet with every success in your undertaking.

Mr. Cregar has established a day and poarding school at No. 3810 Chesnut street. where he will impart instruction in all the English branches. This gentleman has had long experience in teaching, and is thoroughly competent to instil into the minds of our youth bat which will be invaluable to them in after

Mr. Glasson, the successor of Mr. Cregar, is a gentleman who has had considerable experience in our public schools, and whom we have no doubt will succeed as well as the former princi pal. May success attend both the gentlemen in their new sphere.

Union LEAGUE MEETINGS .- Another of supervision of the Union League will be held o-night at National Hall. John Goforth, Esq., will be orator, by invitation, for the occasion An eloquent address may be expected.

CHOICE WEATHER -No season more p'easant Is there than the present, In whose tactics a compromise Appears plainly set forth, 'waxt the breeze of the North. And heat of the South's ardent skies.

Now should clothes deck each form

Not too thin nor too warm,

But expressly designed for Fall,

In the styles seen at Tower Hall.

We are prepared with an unusually full and com-retensive stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Fill and Winter Clothing, which we are selling at MUCH OWER PRICES THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR SEVE EAL YEARS. Congratulating our patrons and the subtic generally upon the decline in the prices of marials which renders this possible, we invite an

TOWER HALL. No. 518 MARKET STREET, BENNETT & Co.

The New Drug Store —Helmbold's new store next to the Matropolitan Hotel, has a very large assortment of drugs and chemicals, besides being the principal depot for the sale of Helmbold's well-known; reparations. The assistants of this estabit-inneut are well qualified in all the branches of their profession, and physiciaus may depend that all their prescriptions will be conscientiously com-pounded. All varieties of drugs are here dispensed, of the first quality, and at the most reasonable races in addition to the usual stock of drugs, Helmbols keeps constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of his celebrated preparations, the Extracts of Buchu, and the Extracts of Sarsaparilla. The attention and

natronage of the public are respectfully solicited, and satisfaction is confidently guaranteed. Depots at N. 194 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia an No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

HUMPHREY'S' HOMOSOPATHIC SPECIFICS had their origin in a great public want—medicines for ill the common wants of enlightened life—curatives that in their, mother, nurse, or traveller could always have with them, and always rely upon—so simple that mistake could not be made in the selection; se narmless that all might use them with impunity and so efficient that all might rely upon them with salety. Such they have proved. Thousands or amilies use them daily for all the allments and sicknesses of life, and rarely are seriously sick, or have need to call a physician. Thousands taking some single specific have cured themselves of chronic diseases, which have been the bane of their lives and upon which they have spent hundreds in value, and among the millions who use them none are cound to question their rurity or efficacy. Every amily should have a case. See advertisement.—

Acw York Citizen, April 1, 1865.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. - We have tested this me tione, and assure our readers that it not only posesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many n-tances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known. It should not be classed with the no trums of the day, got up for the special purpose of pecu niary profit, but be regarded as one of the standard medicines, for the public benefit,—Herald of Gospel H

Five-Twenty Coupons, Due November 1,

Wanted by DREXEL & Co., No. 84 South Chird street.

To SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR and War of Land Warrants wanted No. 50 South Third street.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1087 Spring Garden street.

THE RUSH TO THE CATY -- Now that most of our citizens have returned home, we would remind these of the musculine gender that the extensive and firstense clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co, have on hand a superior lot of Fall and Win er Clothing. which they are now selling at reduced prices. The tyles are all new this season.

(HARLES STOKES & CO., Product the commental.)

Under the conumental THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. with all the latest improvements and attachments. mean parably the best for Family Use.

RELIPTIC S. M. CO. Agents wanted, No 923 Chesnut street, Phila. Geonge W. JENRINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden treet, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortmen o

Candles and Fruits. TAKE AYER'S SARSPARILLA to purify the book

and remove umors, pimples, bods, and sores, which only exhibit the rottenness within. TWELFTH AND CRESSUT is the place to purchasork Mattresses and Beading, and to have your Fat iture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by

Ir you desire perfect Pictures of any kind, go to Leanard May's Gallery, at the S. E. corner of Sexth and Callowhill streets. He will be sure to suit you.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 8:10 and 5:20s vanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Tnird St. GROVER LOCKSTITCH

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Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1868.

The Stockholders of this Company are here by notified that the Beara of Managers have determined to a low to all persons who shall at pear as Stockholders on the Ecoks of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P M of this day the privilege of subscribing for new mock at par, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their usines. Each shareholder cuttied to a tractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

the subscription books will open on MONDAY, Sentember 0, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1865 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an Install ent of 20 per cent, or ten dolls is per share, must be paid at the time of subscriping. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers octore the lst of November, 1867. On all payments including the aforesaid instalment, misde before the lst of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, and on a l payments made between that date and the ls, of November, 1867, interest will be observed at the same rate.

charged at the same rate.

All stock net paid up in full by the lat of November, 1867 will be oriented to the use of the Company Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867 and said stock, it paid up in full, will be enit ed to the November dividend of 1867, but to no carrier lividend, SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OLL OMPANY will be held at their office. No 258 8, THIRD or the election of officers.

9 20 17.*

M. BUZBY, Secretary.

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CHERIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL PROCLANATION.

That the qualified voters of the Sixth Election Division of the Nineteenth Ward will vote for a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, as a part of the Fifteenth District.

The qualified voters of the Fifth Ward are to elect but one member of the Common Council.

The qualified voters of the First Second, Third and Fourth Election Divisions, Twenty-second Ward, will elect one person to serve as an Assessor for the unexpired term of John R. Waterhouse, resi, ned.

The qualified electors of the First Second Division is wenty third Ward will jointly elect two persons to serve as school Directors; and those residing in that part of said division lately the township of Byberry are to elect one person to serve as a Director of Public chools, for the unexpired term of Owen Knight, removed from the district.

The qualified electors of the Fourth Fith, Sixth, seventh and Eighth Divisions of said ward, are to elect our persons for Directors of Public Schools two of them for three years one for two years, and one of them or three years one for two years, and one of them

or one year.

And the qua filed electors of the Ninth Division of all ward are to elect but one School Director for and ward are to elect but one School Director for three years.

The place of voting in the Sixth Division, Tenth Ward, has been changed to the S. W. co.ner of Gebhar I and Hace Streets.

The place of voting in the Fourth Division Four-teenth Ward, has been changed to the Hall. N. W. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

The place of voting in the Ninth Division, Fifteenth Ward, will be at No. 1814 North street.

The place of voting in the Ninth Division, Fifteenth Ward, will be at No. 1814 North street.

The place of voting in the Metenth Division, Fifteenth Ward has been changed to the house of Jephtan in Munn. N. E. corner of Francis and Shiftey streets.

The place of voting in the Ninth Division Tweatieth Ward, will be at Le. S. E. corner of Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue.

The Folls will be open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. September 28, A, O. 1836. 9 28 9t PRINTING AND STATIONERY

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